

39983 to 39998—Continued.

semblance to that of *A. firma*, but the downy unroughened surface of the shoot of the latter at once distinguishes it. *A. umbellata* appears to have all the beauty and hardness of *A. brachyphylla*." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 119.)

39987. *ABIES VEITCHII* OLIVACEA Shirasawa.

Fir.

Wilson No. 7525.

The species is described by Bean (*Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 127), as "a tree 50 to 70 feet high; young shoots brown, furnished with a more or less scattered, minute down; buds globose, very resinous, purplish. Leaves one-half to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, one-sixteenth inch wide, the base tapered, the apex cut off straight and notched; dark glossy green and grooved above, vividly white with stomatic lines beneath. All the leaves point forward, and most of them curve more or less upward; a few occur underneath the shoot, but most of them are above it or at the sides. On lateral shoots growing erect or nearly erect the leaves are arranged about equally around the twig. Cones cylindrical, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, about 1 inch wide; blue-purple at first.

"Discovered on Fujiyama, Japan, by John Gould Veitch in 1860. Introduced by Maries in 1879. Among silver firs this species is very distinct, on account of the narrow truncate leaves pointed forward and curling upward and intensely blue-white beneath. The best tree I have ever seen is at Murthly, which in 1906 was just over 30 feet high; it is a particularly handsome conifer in a small state, but appears inclined to develop a somewhat lanky habit with age."

"*Aoshirabe* (Japanese). This tree differs from the species chiefly in the characters of the cones, which are cylindrical, somewhat obtusely pointed, 7 cm. (2.8 inches) long, and 25 mm. (1 inch) in diameter, olive-yellow, while those of *A. veitchii* show a deep blue-violet color." (H. Shirasawa, *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft*, p. 256, 1914.)

39988. *ACER CAPILLIPES* Maxim. Aceraceæ.

Maple.

Wilson No. 7747.

"A deciduous tree, sometimes 30 to 35 feet high, the branchlets erect when young and marked with whitish stripes running lengthwise; branchlets smooth. Leaves reddish when young, three lobed; 3 to 5 inches long, about three-fourths inch wide; smooth, doubly toothed, the terminal lobes triangular and larger than the side ones; veins and stalks usually red. Flowers greenish white, in drooping slender racemes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long. Fruits smooth, numerous, in drooping racemes; key one-half to three-fourths inch long; wings rounded at the end, one-fifth inch wide, spreading at an angle of 120° to almost horizontal.

"Native of Japan, introduced to cultivation by Prof. Sargent, who found fruiting trees in Japan in October, 1892, and sent young trees to Kew a year or two later. It has proved hardy. It is one of the handsome group with striated branches, including *A. pennsylvanicum* and *A. rufrinerve*, to both of which it is closely allied and bears much resemblance in shape of leaf, but is readily distinguished by the absence of down on leaf, young wood, and flower stem." (W. J. Bean, *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles*, vol. 1, p. 136 and 137.)